





TEACHING.—The Richmond Whig of yesterday, under the foregoing heading, contains the following very appropriate remarks:

We have frequently seen notices of retaliation on the part of pupils for chastisement inflicted by their teachers, even when the punishment was most richly merited. We saw in an exchange, a few days since, an account of a case in which the pupil stabbed his teacher in the side, because he had attempted to punish him for some imprudent writing in the books of a female scholar. Ought there not to be some specific law in regard to so important a matter as the relations between our children and their tutors? There is no country in the world in which more is expected of a schoolmaster or mistress than in the United States, and in which they are vested with so little authority. In Europe, and more especially in Germany, the tutors exercise the same authority over pupils, at school, that their parents have at home; and, in fact, in Germany, the parents have no control in the matter of governing them after they enter the door of a school-house, and the beneficial results of such a system is demonstrated in the thoroughness of their education and training. The amount of responsibility and trouble devolving upon teachers is very great, and when a scholar is perverse, and will not devote himself to his studies when admonished or kindly persuaded, a more forcible argument must necessarily be used, and the law ought to sustain the tutor in his infliction to the proper extent.

We do not mean to uphold anything like tyranny on the part of those who are entrusted with the moral culture of our children; but it is obvious that, unless they are sustained in the discharge of their duty by some show of authority, they cannot succeed in the arduous task of imparting knowledge to those who will not heed any other argument than a forcible one. "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined."

LIGHTING GAS BY ELECTRICITY.—The Senate was not in session yesterday, and a large number of gentlemen and ladies visited the Senate chamber to witness the novel operation of lighting the large chandelier (which contains fifteen hundred jets of gas) by electricity. It is the process invented by Mr. Samuel Gardner, Jr., and patented by him in this country and abroad for lighting and regulating the light in public buildings, theatres, and other places where a great deal of gas is consumed.

On the floor of the Senate Chamber stands a small, neatly made case, containing three keys, which are worked by the operator in the same manner as are the keys of a telegraphic instrument. By touching one of these keys the gas is "turned on" by the aid of two powerful electro-magnets. Place the finger on another, and a few touches sends the magic current through wires placed in connexion with the burners, instantly igniting the gas. A third key as instantly extinguishes it; and there is a "stop" which renders it impossible to interfere with the lights when burning. The operator can perform these movements gradually or very rapidly, at pleasure.

By means of this invention, the street lights of a city, or those in the different rooms of a public edifice, can be lighted, regulated, or extinguished at one locality, and without trouble. It also saves a large amount of gas, as by the present arrangement there must be a set of service pipes, simply used for lighting, or the work must be commenced some time previous to the hour when the light is required.

Mr. Gardner, we understand, is now making estimates of the cost of introducing his valuable invention throughout the Capitol. It is well worthy of notice, and we recommend those of our readers who are near the Senate Chamber to-day to examine it.—*Washington Union*.

#### A NEW Way of Courting.

About three months since a young Parisian, travelling in Germany, took the road from Augsburg to Berlin. In the cab he selected were four other persons, two mamas and two daughters both very lovely. The two mothers were face to face in one corner, the young man took the opposite, and found himself face to face with the young ladies. The young man put on a distraught and absent air. The conductor came to demand the tickets. The young man paid no attention at all, when the request was many times repeated—Roused from his reverie in presence of the ladies, the young man had recourse to a ruse, to avoid exciting ridicule. "What are you saying?" said he. "Why do you not speak French?" The conductor then explained by signs, that he was to pay one dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage. But at any other time they are safe.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unrivalling in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

W. H. FENNELL, Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 15, 1858.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

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W. H. FENNELL, Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29, 1858.

THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffry of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

April 2, 1858—31-4f W. T. J. VANN.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT AND HOUSE MEDICINES, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price.

W. F. GRAY,

Charleston, April 13th, 1858

Sole Proprietor.

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THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS WHICH HAS ATTENDED THE PUBLICATION OF THE GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE.

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**THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1855.

**AD TRANSLATI** Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out with respect to persons.

No notice will be taken of any list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

OCT. 29, 1857.

**The Charlotte Convention.**

We would beg leave to remind our Democratic friends in the several counties where our paper circulates, that the Democratic State Convention will meet at Charlotte on Wednesday next week, being the 14th inst., and that it is full time that arrangements had been made to have every county represented therein.

We would further urge upon the delegates appointed from each county, the propriety of ascertaining who and how many can go from the county, so as to make sure that some do go, or at any rate that the county is represented, if not personally, at least by proxy; although proxy is not half as good as personal attendance.

We want a personal meeting and consultation of the people themselves, as far as possible. Now, do give a few days to your country and to yourselves.

At Charlotte you will meet with people from nearly all the balance.

The Convention of the 14th inst. is really a most important assemblage, not simply to the Democratic party but to the State generally. It may exert no considerable influence in shaping the course of State policy for some years to come, and much may therefore depend upon the prudence and sound judgment of its councils.

The nomination of a Governor may be quite a subordinate consideration, for the simple reason that he believes any reliable and competent Democrat who may be nominated will be pretty certain to be elected. About that we have few anxieties, the fewer because we have seen no name proposed for the nomination that does not belong to a gentleman sound and competent.

But the deliberations of the Convention are likely to assume another kind of importance. The representative body, acting, to some extent, as the organ of the acknowledgedly dominant party of the State, its recommendations may be potential on matters of policy as well as of principle, and more may be expected of it than fairly comes within its province or its powers, and thus tests be introduced, or attempted to be introduced, embarrassing alike to the Democratic party and to the State. The general principle of extending a fair and liberal assistance to works for the development of the State and its different interests, as fast as the resources of the State will prudently admit of such assistance being extended, is one generally conceded, as it is also conceded that, in regard to the works to be assisted, and the extent and character of the assistance to be granted to them, a wise discretion should be used. Thus far, all are prepared to go. But how much farther can any party be expected to go without establishing tests as arbitrary as the bed of Procrustus, and an impossible of enforcement. Men of any party may fairly concede every general principle claimed, and yet find it impossible to agree about particular works, their practicability or usefulness. Take Deep River for instance. A may think the work impracticable, B may think it every way practicable. They do not differ about the principle of assisting a meritorious work, but they differ in opinion about the deserving of this particular work. To require or attempt to enforce conformity of opinion in such a case would be evidently foolish and tyrannical. The same will apply to the demands of the mountain district for an extension of the Central Railroad through to the Tennessee line. While conceding the general principle, men may fairly and honestly differ in reference to the expediency and discretion of going farther at present. They may form different estimates of the resources of the State—of the probable cost of the proposed work—of the advantages likely to arise from its construction, &c.; this is almost inevitable, as it is certainly natural, and therefore no rigid line can be drawn; above all, no Convention remaining in session but a day or two at earliest, without documents or data, without time for a full understanding of all the details of the subject, can be expected to go into these details.

Unfortunately, some war has been imparted to newspaper discussions of the claims of candidates for the nomination. Let us have so full a gathering of the Democracy that mere antagonisms of men will sink into insignificance before the majesty of the Democratic party. Let us meet as friends and brethren, inflexible where principle is concerned, anxious to yield, concede to, and prefer each other in every other case. Not demanding too much from the Convention nor from our brother Democrats. We may thus promote the solid interests of our State and our party.

**The Kansas Bill.**

We publish in full from the Washington *Union* of Friday, the proceedings in the House on Thursday on the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas. It will be seen that an amendment introduced by Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was incorporated into the bill by a majority of eight votes. This Montgomery amendment is essentially the same with the amendment offered in the Senate by Mr. Crittenden and rejected by that body.

On Friday, just before going to press, we received a despatch stating that the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas had passed the House with the Crittenden amendment, and that the bill so amended was then before the Senate. At a late hour in the day we received a further despatch stating that the Senate had refused to concur in the amendment of the House, which it struck out, and passed the bill in its original form. The Senate bill is now, we presume again before the House, and the struggle will again come up on the question of receding from, or insisting on the Montgomery amendment. If the House insists in re-enacting that amendment, then the bill so amended, will go back to the Senate, and then the Senate will strike out the amendment and send the bill back to the House without the amendment, and so on.

A committee of conference may be proposed, as affording the only chance of escape from the dead-lock between the two bodies. This may succeed or it may not. Some persons at Washington are not without hopes that the Senate bill may yet pass without amendment, by the House receding from the amendment introduced on Thursday. Should five members vote to recede, the bill would pass by two votes. The vote on Thursday was the fullest ever taken in the House, but one member, Mr. Caruthers of Missouri, being absent from his seat. Messrs. Gilmer of N. C., Davis, Harris and Rieau of Maryland, and Marshall and Underwood of Kentucky, "South Americans," voted for the Montgomery amendment, and defeated LeCompton and Kansas.

**Kansas.** The Senate Bill for the admission of Kansas will come up to-day in the House, when the question will be on receding from the substitute carried as an amendment on Thursday last. The fate of that question or motion would be fully to predict, after all that has transpired in connection with this whole matter. Time alone can show. We can only say that we will know what has been done when it has been done, and at the earliest possible moment, and will keep our readers informed. We have no doubt that they are as tired of reading Kansas speculations as we are of writing them, and consequently would rather find anything else in the paper.

**rumors of War.**

Some alarmists in the way of newspaper correspondents, are giving out that a war in Europe is a contingency to be looked for at no distant day. They insist that the *entente cordiale* between England and France will bring about a conflict between the two powers.

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We want a personal meeting and consultation of the people themselves, as far as possible. Now, do give a few days to your country and to yourselves.

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The Convention of the 14th inst. is really a most important assemblage, not simply to the Democratic party but to the State generally. It may exert no considerable influence in shaping the course of State policy for some years to come, and much may therefore depend upon the prudence and sound judgment of its councils.

The nomination of a Governor may be quite a subordinate consideration, for the simple reason that he believes any reliable and competent Democrat who may be nominated will be pretty certain to be elected. About that we have few anxieties, the fewer because we have seen no name proposed for the nomination that does not belong to a gentleman sound and competent.

But the deliberations of the Convention are likely to assume another kind of importance. The representative body, acting, to some extent, as the organ of the acknowledgedly dominant party of the State, its recommendations may be potential on matters of policy as well as of principle, and more may be expected of it than fairly comes within its province or its powers, and thus tests be introduced, or attempted to be introduced, embarrassing alike to the Democratic party and to the State. The general principle of extending a fair and liberal assistance to works for the development of the State and its different interests, as fast as the resources of the State will prudently admit of such assistance being extended, is one generally conceded, as it is also conceded that, in regard to the works to be assisted, and the extent and character of the assistance to be granted to them, a wise discretion should be used. Thus far, all are prepared to go. But how much farther can any party be expected to go without establishing tests as arbitrary as the bed of Procrustus, and an impossible of enforcement. Men of any party may fairly concede every general principle claimed, and yet find it impossible to agree about particular works, their practicability or usefulness. Take Deep River for instance. A may think the work impracticable, B may think it every way practicable. They do not differ about the principle of assisting a meritorious work, but they differ in opinion about the deserving of this particular work. To require or attempt to enforce conformity of opinion in such a case would be evidently foolish and tyrannical. The same will apply to the demands of the mountain district for an extension of the Central Railroad through to the Tennessee line. While conceding the general principle, men may fairly and honestly differ in reference to the expediency and discretion of going farther at present. They may form different estimates of the resources of the State—of the probable cost of the proposed work—of the advantages likely to arise from its construction, &c.; this is almost inevitable, as it is certainly natural, and therefore no rigid line can be drawn; above all, no Convention remaining in session but a day or two at earliest, without documents or data, without time for a full understanding of all the details of the subject, can be expected to go into these details.

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But the deliberations of the Convention are likely to assume another kind of importance. The representative body, acting, to some extent, as the organ of the acknowledgedly dominant party of the State, its recommendations may be potential on matters of policy as well as of principle, and more may be expected of it than fairly comes within its province or its powers, and thus tests be introduced, or attempted to be introduced, embarrassing alike to the Democratic party and to the State. The general principle of extending a fair and liberal assistance to works for the development of the State and its different interests, as fast as the resources of the State will prudently admit of such assistance being extended, is one generally conceded, as it is also conceded that, in regard to the works to be assisted, and the extent and character of the assistance to be granted to them, a wise discretion should be used. Thus far, all are prepared to go. But how much farther can any party be expected to go without establishing tests as arbitrary as the bed of Procrustus, and an impossible of enforcement. Men of any party may fairly concede every general principle claimed, and yet find it impossible to agree about particular works, their practicability or usefulness. Take Deep River for instance. A may think the work impracticable, B may think it every way practicable. They do not differ about the principle of assisting a meritorious work, but they differ in opinion about the deserving of this particular work. To require or attempt to enforce conformity of opinion in such a case would be evidently foolish and tyrannical. The same will apply to the demands of the mountain district for an extension of the Central Railroad through to the Tennessee line. While conceding the general principle, men may fairly and honestly differ in reference to the expediency and discretion of going farther at present. They may form different estimates of the resources of the State—of the probable cost of the proposed work—of the advantages likely to arise from its construction, &c.; this is almost inevitable, as it is certainly natural, and therefore no rigid line can be drawn; above all, no Convention remaining in session but a day or two at earliest, without documents or data, without time for a full understanding of all the details of the subject, can be expected to go into these details.

Unfortunately, some war has been imparted to newspaper discussions of the claims of candidates for the nomination. Let us have so full a gathering of the Democracy that mere antagonisms of men will sink into insignificance before the majesty of the Democratic party. Let us meet as friends and brethren, inflexible where principle is concerned, anxious to yield, concede to, and prefer each other in every other case. Not demanding too much from the Convention nor from our brother Democrats. We may thus promote the solid interests of our State and our party.

**The Charlotte Convention.**

We would beg leave to remind our Democratic friends in the several counties where our paper circulates, that the Democratic State Convention will meet at Charlotte on Wednesday next week, being the 14th inst., and that it is full time that arrangements had been made to have every county represented therein.

We would further urge upon the delegates appointed from each county, the propriety of ascertaining who and how many can go from the county, so as to make sure that some do go, or at any rate that the county is represented, if not personally, at least by proxy; although proxy is not half as good as personal attendance.

We want a personal meeting and consultation of the people themselves, as far as possible. Now, do give a few days to your country and to yourselves.

At Charlotte you will meet with people from nearly all the balance.

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